

#### 4.7.5. An Article in a Newspaper

To cite an English-language newspaper, give the name as it appears on the masthead but omit any introductory article (*New York Times*, not *The New York Times*). If the city of publication is not included in the name of a locally published newspaper, add the city in square brackets, not underlined, after the name: "*Star-Ledger* [Newark]." For nationally published newspapers (e.g., *USA Today*, *Wall Street Journal*, *Chronicle of Higher Education*), you need not add the city of publication. Next give the complete date—day, month, and year. Abbreviate the names of all months except May, June, and July (see 6.2). Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed. If an edition is named on the masthead, add a comma after the date and specify the edition (e.g., *natl. ed.*, *late ed.*). It is important to state the edition because different editions of the same issue of a newspaper contain different material. Follow the edition—or the date if there is no edition—with a colon and the page number or numbers. Here are examples illustrating how an article appeared in different sections of two editions of the *New York Times* on the same day:

Lohr, Steve. "Now Playing: Babes in Cyberspace." *New York Times* 3 Apr. 1998, late ed.: C1+.

Lohr, Steve. "Now Playing: Babes in Cyberspace." *New York Times* 3 Apr. 1998, New England final ed.: D1+.

If each section is paginated separately, indicate the appropriate section number or letter. Determining how to indicate a section can sometimes be complicated. The *New York Times*, for example, is currently divided in two distinct ways, depending on the day of the week, and each system calls for a different method of indicating section and page. On Monday through Saturday, there are normally several sections, labeled A, B, C, D, and so forth, and paginated separately, and the section letter is part of each page number: "A1," "B1," "C5," "D3." Whenever the pagination of a newspaper includes a section designation, give the first page number exactly as it appears.

DAILY NEW YORK TIMES

Hall, Trish. "IQ Scores Are Up, and Psychologists Wonder Why." *New York Times* 24 Feb. 1998, late ed.: F1+.

The Sunday edition contains numerous individually paged sections (covering the arts and entertainment, business, sports, travel, and so on) designated not by letters but by numbers ("Section 4," "Section 7"), which do not appear as parts of the page numbers. Whenever the section designation of a newspaper is not part of the pagination, put a comma after the date (or after the edition, if any) and add the abbreviation sec., the appropriate letter or number, a colon, and the page number or numbers.

SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES

Goldberg, Vicki. "Photographing a Mexico Where Silence Reigned." *New York Times* 23 Mar. 1997, late ed., sec. 2: 39+.

Newspaper articles are often not printed on consecutive pages—for example, an article might begin on page 1, then skip to page 16. For such articles, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space: "6+," "C3+." The parenthetical reference in the text tells readers the exact page from which material was used.

Here are some additional examples from different newspapers:

Alaton, Salem. "So, Did They Live Happily Ever After?" *Globe and Mail* [Toronto] 27 Dec. 1997: D1+.

Kiernan, Vincent. "Study Finds Errors in Medical Information Available on the Web." *Chronicle of*

*Higher Education* 12 June 1998: A25.

Manning, Anita. "Curriculum Battles from Left and Right." *USA Today* 2 Mar. 1994: 5D.

Trachtenberg, Jeffrey A. "What's in a Movie Soundtrack?"

*Catchy Tunes and Big Business.* *Wall Street Journal* 1 Apr. 1994, eastern ed.: B1.

#### 4.7.6. An Article in a Magazine

To cite a magazine published every week or every two weeks, give the complete date (beginning with the day and abbreviating the month, except for May, June, and July), followed by a colon and the inclusive page numbers of the article. If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no

intervening space. Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed.

Armstrong, Larry, Dori Jones Yang, and Alice Cuneo.

"The Learning Revolution: Technology Is Reshaping Education--at Home and at School." Business Week

28 Feb. 1994: 80-88.

Mehta, Pratap Ehanu. "Exploding Myths." New Republic 6

June 1998: 17-19.

To cite a magazine published every month or every two months, give the month or months and year. If the article is not printed on consecutive pages, write only the first page number and a plus sign, leaving no intervening space. Do not give the volume and issue numbers even if they are listed.

Amelar, Sarah. "Restoration on 42nd Street."

Architecture Mar. 1998: 146-50.

Bender, William H. "How Much Food Will We Need in the

Twenty-First Century?" Environment Mar. 1997: 6-11.

Csikszentmihalyi, Mihaly. "The Creative Personality."

Psychology Today July-Aug. 1996: 36-40.

Murphy, Cullen. "Women and the Bible." Atlantic Monthly

Aug. 1993: 39-64.

Perlestein, Rick. "Abridged Too Far?" Lingua Franca Apr.-

May 1997: 23-24.

#### 4.7.7. A Review

To cite a review, give the reviewer's name and the title of the review (if there is one); then write *Rev. of* (neither underlined nor enclosed in quotation marks), the title of the work reviewed, a comma, the word *by*, and the name of the author. If the work of someone other than an author—say, an editor, a translator, or a director—is under review, use the appropriate abbreviation, such as *ed.*, *trans.*, or *dir.*, instead of *by*. For a review of a performance, add pertinent information about the production (see the sample entry for Tommasini). If more than one work is under review, list titles and authors in the order given at the beginning of the review (see the entry for

Bordewich). Conclude the entry with the name of the periodical and the rest of the publication information.

If the review is titled but unsigned, begin the entry with the title of the review and alphabetize by that title (see the entry for "The Cooling of an Admiration"). If the review is neither titled nor signed, begin the entry with *Rev. of* and alphabetize under the title of the work reviewed (see the entry for *Anthology of Danish Literature*).

*Rev. of Anthology of Danish Literature*, ed. F. J.

Billieskov Jansen and P. M. Mitchell. Times Literary

Supplement 7 July 1972: 785.

Bordewich, Fergus M. *Rev. of Once They Moved Like the*

*Wind: Cochise, Geronimo, and the Apache Wars*, by

David Roberts, and *Brave Are My People: Indian*

*Heroes Not Forgotten*, by Frank Waters. Smithsonian

Mar. 1994: 125-31.

"The Cooling of an Admiration." *Rev. of Pound/Joyce: The*

*Letters of Ezra Pound to James Joyce*, with Pound's

*Essays on Joyce*, ed. Forrest Read. Times Literary

Supplement 6 Mar. 1969: 239-40.

Kauffmann, Stanley. "A New Spielberg." *Rev. of*

*Schindler's List*, dir. Steven Spielberg. New

Republic 13 Dec. 1993: 30.

Socha, Thomas J. *Rev. of Learning the Rules: The Anatomy*

*of Children's Relationships*, by B. J. Bigelow, G.

Tesson, and J. H. Lewko. Communication Education 47

(1998): 91-92.

Tommasini, Anthony. "A Feminist Look at Sophocles." *Rev.*

*of Jocasta*, by Ruth Schonthal and Hélène Cixous.

*Voice and Vision* Theater Co. Cornelia Connelly

Center for Educ., New York. New York Times 11 June

1998, late ed.: E5.

Uppike, John. "Fine Points." *Rev. of The New Fowler's*

*Modern English Usage*, ed. R. W. Burchfield. New

Yorker 23-30 Dec. 1996: 142-49.